

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Provincial America (1690-1740). By EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE.
Vol. VI of *The American Nation*, edited by ALBERT BUSHNELL
HART. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1905.
Pp. xxi, 356.

This volume will be welcome as covering a period of American history heretofore less assiduously cultivated than any other, excepting, of course, the last few decades. Lamartine's saying that "history is neither more nor less than biography on a large scale" finds neither illustration nor support in this volume. The treatment is decidedly that of measures rather than of men. On the other hand, the chapters on *Provincial Leaders* and *Provincial Culture* emphasize the individual human element, thus making the view point sufficiently bilateral, so that even the shade of Carlyle could not find just cause for complaint.

The chief difficulty, perhaps, in writing the history of this period is that of combining adequacy of treatment with the avoidance of a too detailed inquiry into the affairs of each political unit. The colonies present diversities both as to tendencies and as to actual conditions; and, while these must not be ignored, the point of view of the individual colony has the defect of making the account detached and fragmentary. This difficulty is skillfully met. The author views his field from a distance sufficiently great to get a comprehensive perspective, yet not so great as to lose sight of important features.

The text everywhere bears evidence of an independent and judicious use of sources; there is little or no threshing of old straw. The treatment is dynamic rather than static; that is to say, we have here neither a narrative nor mere description. At any given time conditions are presented as shaping themselves before the reader, and the forces at work producing change, making history, are both clearly

discerned and skillfully correlated with the results. This I conceive to be real history. Much of what passes as history is simply introductory to history, a more or less well arranged accumulation of sources. It has been said that history begins where a series of events are held together by a definite idea, the evolution of which may be traced from its semi-consciousness, until, breaking all resistance, it has founded its dominion, reaching finally the point when its power, after unfolding, is exhausted, and the idea itself is destroyed.¹ History is reconstructing the past. But the past was alive and active. While narrative and description do not constitute history, neither does a study of social and political causes, if treated statically. This is recognized by the author of this volume. We are not simply told what existed or what was taking place or why; we see things actually spring into being.

Again, instead of relying for adequacy upon much detail, which, with all respect for some of the more pretentious American writers, has to some extent been done, the present author makes the discussion searching and critical rather than detailed. And these two methods are, again, a world apart.

The modern historian is expected to be fair and broad in his treatment of the parties to any controversy. This is naturally becoming easier as he is being removed farther from the period studied both in time and in direct interest—other than that of the scholar. It is a matter of common observation that many have sinned in this respect—both of English and American writers. The course between Scylla and Charybdis is difficult. A scientific study requires balance in the space given to each side of the case as well as freedom from bias. The historian must in no sense be polemical. The times and conditions are to him objects of dispassionate scientific inquiry. In this respect the present volume seems to fulfill every reasonable requirement. Sufficient attention is given to English economic and political conditions to make the colonial problems intelligible, yet the author

¹ P. O. Schött in *Nyt. Tidsskrift* for 1882-'83.

never loses sight of the fact that he is writing a history of the Colonies and not of England.

Passing from this brief and very inadequate characterization of the volume to the contents, we are reminded that the period covered has, as the editor observes, been called "The Forgotten Half-Century." Some dusty corners are inspected, a few jungle paths are explored and cleared up, while perhaps some well worn highways are partly neglected. The first chapter gives a comparative view of the colonies as to race, religion, economic conditions, and government, and an interpretation of English colonial policy up to 1689. The study is brief, but valuable in its point of view, and has the freshness of independent, original treatment. Then follow some chapters on colonial government and attempts at colonial reorganization following upon the glorious revolution, discussed in a way that indicates a firm grasp of the political situation, both in England and America. The result of this attempt is characterized as a compromise. The conservatism of the Government succeeding the Stuart regime, British interests tending toward the extension of imperial authority, the exertions of English partisans to secure the enforcement of imperial regulations, the witchcraft frenzy, the conditions operating to bring about the segregation of local colonial interests from the larger interests of the Empire, whereby the colonies incurred the charge of disloyalty—such are some of the themes of these chapters.

The content of chapter vi is sufficiently indicated by its caption, *Puritans and Anglicans*. The theme is the growth of more liberal ideas among the former, the expansion of the latter, and church discipline.

Chapters vii to x discuss the French wars. Geographical, political, and ethnic conditions are all done justice.

Then follow chapters on *Provincial Politics; Provincial Leaders; Immigration and Expansion; Founding of Georgia; Provincial Industry; Provincial Commerce; Provincial Culture;* and a *Critical Essay on Authorities*. The Walpole-Newcastle regime, the relation of the colonies to the home government as indicated largely by the

frequency of acts disallowed, the navigation acts, intervention in legal processes, interference with colonial currency, intercolonial differences, fight for legislative privilege—such is a brief catalogue of matters handled.

In the chapter on immigration the early status of the negro is considered; while it appears that among the ancestors of the future American were found "some fifty thousand convicts," an element first introduced, as it seems, about 1717. The author thinks that the theory of salutary neglect as characterizing England's attitude at this time requires some modification.

The style of the author has the simplicity that properly characterizes scientific treatment. The book will be read with pleasure and profit by all interested in American history.

E. C. NELSON

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Preliminaries of the Revolution (1763--1775). By GEORGE ELLIOT HOWARD. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1905. Pp. xviii, 359.

No great movement in the world's history ever began with the clash of arms. Always there has been a period of discussion or diplomacy before the resort was made to force as the ultimate solution of the difficulty. Sometimes this period has been long drawn out and uneventful until some untoward act has fanned the slow flame of a people's grievance into a burst of patriotic fire and instant armed resistance. Sometimes the factors of opposition have crystallized long before actual conflict, and the preliminary period merged into a struggle years before the final outbreak of hostilities. So it was with our own War of Independence. The period of twelve years preceding 1775 is universally regarded as an integral part of the American Revolution.

In these years was fought out and decided, on the streets and

wharves of Boston and in town meetings and assembly halls, the system of political ethics of which, to a large extent, the armed conflict that followed was simply the enforcing agent. The accurate and impartial portrayal, then, of these preliminaries of the Revolution assumes a peculiar importance; and to this task Mr. Howard has turned his attention. His undertaking is by no means an easy one. The field has been threshed over by historians of all degrees of talent, so that the problem seems now not so much to give new information as to present carefully and clearly the facts of the case with a sane regard to the rights and difficulties on both sides of the great struggle. In this effort the author is eminently successful. He regards the break with the mother country as caused primarily by the old colonial system, and maintains that it was not the result of conscious oppression but of an inability of English statesmen to understand American conditions.

The two opening chapters are devoted to a discussion of the social and political conditions in America and in England at the close of the French and Indian War. Following these he describes the system of navigation laws and colonial legislation of the fifteen years preceding 1775. Turning then to the various steps in the controversy between the colonies and England, he discusses in turn the protest in Massachusetts against the writs of assistance, Patrick Henry's bold speech in the Parson's Case in Virginia, and the Sugar Act of 1764, of which he says: "With it the Revolutionary struggle may be regarded as actually beginning" (p. 104). He further states, that "it [the Sugar Act] lies at the bottom of the revolutionary contest" (p. 119), and points out its importance in that it not only taxed the colonies without their consent but also confirmed the Molasses Act and was extremely detrimental to the economic welfare of the people.

He gives up three chapters to the Stamp Act, and follows with two chapters on the Townshend Revenue Acts and their results. Then he pauses and appropriately devotes a chapter to that much neglected religious controversy over the attempt to establish an Anglican Episcopacy in the Colonies. The bitterness of feeling resulting therefrom

had no little effect in hastening the conflict. A chapter on the beginnings of the West excites a lively interest but gives the impression of a swift dash into an interesting field from which lack of time compels an early and reluctant retreat.

Returning again to the struggles of the people east of the Alleghenies he sketches the rapidly moving events from 1770 on down through the Boston Tea Party and Continental Congresses to the opening of hostilities. Chapter XVIII is an excellent presentation of the case of the Loyalists in the Colonies and may be taken as typical of the attitude of fairness which characterizes the book. The thoroughness with which the author has gone into the preparation of the work has given him an opportunity to obtain an impartial view of the situation.

A careful consideration of sources, a persistent inquiry into causes, and a thoughtful reflection upon the underlying forces of this period are evident throughout the entire work. The closing chapter is a critical essay on authorities. They are analyzed with discrimination; and it is perhaps worthy of comment that nearly all of the works referred to in this bibliography are found also in the footnotes. Although the editor of the series in his preface to the volume inadvertently ascribes the Sugar Act to the year 1766, the author seems accurate in his data and thorough in its presentation.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

The American Revolution. By CLAUDE HALSTEAD VAN TYNE.
New York: Harper & Brothers. 1905. Pp. xix, 369.

The American Revolution seems like a threadbare topic for original historical research at the present day; and yet any comprehensive history of the United States whether it be in one, twenty-seven, or fifty volumes, can not, of course, ignore the subject. Unless one can present a new interpretation of the facts of the Revolution, his work must necessarily resolve itself into an attempt to restate in bet-

ter form the materials which have been so carefully worked out by the numerous painstaking students of American history since the Revolution.

Professor Van Tyne, in his history of the *American Revolution* in the *The American Nation* series, has not only been able to restate the well known facts of the Revolution in a very pleasing and readable form, but he has added a new interpretation of the facts not emphasized heretofore. To him the American Revolution was not merely a contest of arms between England and her American colonies, but it was in fact a civil war between opposing political factions in the British Empire. Dr. Van Tyne's thorough study of *The Loyalist in the American Revolution* has enabled him to make a real contribution to American history in showing the bitter contest of Whig and Tory on the matters at issue, not only in England but in America.

The work covers the brief period from 1776 to 1783 and includes the following chapters:—*Fundamental and Immediate Causes* (1763–1775); *Outbreak of War* (1775); *Organization of an Army* (1775–1776); *Spirit of Independence* (1775–1776); *The Campaign for Independence* (1775–1776); *New York Accepts the Revolution* (1776); *Contest for New York City* (1776); *From the Hudson to the Delaware* (1776); *Framing New State Governments* (1776–1780); *Campaigns of Burgoyne and Howe* (1777); *State Sovereignty and Confederation* (1775–1777); *French Aid and French Alliance* (1775–1778); *The Turn in the Tide in England and America* (1778); *Civil War Between Whigs and Tories* (1777–1780); *The New West* (1763–1780); *French Aid and American Reverses* (1778–1780); *European Complications and the End of the War* (1779–1781); and *Critical Essay on Authorities*.

The bibliography of the subject presented in chapter XVIII shows careful research, and the text is full of evidences that the author is a master of his sources.

F. E. HORACK

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
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The Confederation and the Constitution (1783-1789). By ANDREW CUNNINGHAM McLAUGHLIN. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1905. Pp. xix, 348.

The period of American history immediately following the Revolution is marked by somewhat of a change in the actors. The war was over; and the great work of Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and men of their stamp was accomplished. Men of calmer judgment, of greater political sagacity, and broader statesmanship were now needed to gather together the loosened reins of government and organize a nation out of thirteen separate States. Mr. McLaughlin's work becomes, then, a treatment of a growth of ideas and political achievement rather than a history of an intense march of events.

His method of presentation is quite adequate to the task in hand. Beginning with the negotiations for peace after the defeat of Cornwallis he devotes the first two chapters to a somewhat detailed account of the diplomacy of 1782 and 1783. The third chapter, on the *Problem of Imperial Organization*, the author regards as the most important chapter in his book. It deals with the difficulties which beset the American people in their task of forming a united government. He emphasizes the fact that the war had been a civil war as well as a revolution; that a dangerous political thinking had sprung up during the course of the conflict; and that the struggle had been one to support local governments against a general government.

The author passes then to a discussion of the trials and tribulations which befell the States under the impotent Articles of Confederation. The internal dissensions over finance and commerce, the growth of the western territories, and the diplomatic negotiations with Spain over the Mississippi are carefully presented. An excellent treatment of the paper money craze and a very important chapter on *Proposals to Alter the Articles of Confederation* bring the discussion down to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. This the author takes up in detail and presents a very clear survey of the debates and compromises of that body. The two closing chapters

are a history of the consideration of the Federal Constitution in the State conventions and its final adoption as the supreme law of the land.

Throughout the work one is impressed by the vividness with which the subject is portrayed. The fine style in which the volume is written makes it one of exceeding interest. The desire to excel in English has not, however, in the least detracted from the scientific treatment of the work. Probably no volume in the series has been prepared with a more thorough regard to source material. Mr. McLaughlin's recent connection with the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution has given him peculiar advantages in the way of original material. One thing in particular is worthy of notice in his treatment of authorities. The critical essay on authorities at the close of the volume gives a careful classification and discussion of both secondary and primary sources, but an examination of the footnotes shows that in almost every case the references are to the original sources.

An interesting conflict of opinion occurs between Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Howard, author of the eighth volume of the series entitled *Preliminaries of the Revolution*. On page 274 of that volume, Mr. Howard says in regard to Samuel Adams: "He was decidedly the 'penman of the Revolution'." Mr. McLaughlin, however, on page 190 of his book, speaking of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, says: "From Delaware came John Dickinson, who had won undying reputation as the 'penman of the Revolution'." Since Mr. McLaughlin in his preface mentions the scholarly care with which the editor of the series has examined the manuscript and proof, we are left to presume that the point of discrepancy was not overlooked, but that the editor thought it best to let the public compare and judge for itself as to the truth of the matter.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
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France in America. By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES. Volume VII of *The American Nation* series. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1905. Pp. xxi, 320.

As soon as the editor of the *American Nation* series and his advisors had determined upon the presentation of the history of France in North America as "a continuous episode" and in a separate volume, the question of authorship could have given them but little concern. It naturally fell to Dr. Thwaites.

The volume now offered is in every way satisfactory as a straightforward narrative of salient facts, but the critical reader will surely suspect that it has been rather hastily thrown together. There is a lack of the balance and poise which should characterize history as distinguished from mere narrative. The author's minute knowledge of the field has apparently forced him to restrain himself continually and this he has done without always taking time for careful discrimination. The occasional errors of statement are of no consequence in themselves but tend to confirm the impression that some portions of the book, at least, are mere "hack work."

However, the volume as a whole is worthy of its place in the series to which it belongs even if it is not the masterly piece of work which it might have been had the author put himself more seriously to his task.

LAENAS GIFFORD WELD

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
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AMERICANA AND MISCELLANEOUS

The results of *The First Trade Census of Massachusetts* ordered to be taken in 1904 appear in the December, 1905, *Massachusetts Labor Bulletin*.

The Nabaloi Dialect, by Otto Scheerer, and *The Bataks of Palawan*, by Edward Y. Miller, are the subjects of discussion in volume II, parts II and III, of the *Ethnological Survey Publications of the Philippine Islands*.

Dr. William Jones' article on *The Algonkin Manitou* appears in an eight page reprint from the *Journal of American Folk Lore*.

List of the Benjamin Franklin Papers in the Library of Congress, compiled under the direction of W. C. Ford, is a quarto volume of 322 pages which was distributed in December, 1905.

Memorials of the Days before 1776 Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution with illustrations appears in the January, 1906, number of the *American Monthly Magazine*.

New Hampshire's Five Provincial Congresses (July 21, 1774-January 5, 1776), by Joseph B. Walker, an octavo publication of seventy-five pages issued in 1905, contains much historical information.

Volume xxxii of *The Philippine Islands* was distributed by The Arthur H. Clark Company, in March, 1906. The volume bears the imprint "MCMV". The period treated is the year 1640.

The Forty-fourth volume of the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* was completed with the August-December, 1905, number.

Volume iv of the *Journals of the Continental Congress* bears the imprint 1906. This publication of four hundred and sixteen pages covers the period from January 1 to June 4, 1776, and is the most important volume of the series issued thus far.

Dominant Opinions in England during the Nineteenth Century in Relation to Legislation as Illustrated by English Legislation, or the Absence of it, During that Period, by C. C. Langdell, and *Congress and the Regulation of Corporations*, by E. P. Prentice, are carefully studied contributions which appear in the January, 1906, number of the *Harvard Law Review*.

Some of the articles appearing in the February, 1906, number of *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* are: *The Trunk Line Rate System: A Distance Tariff*, by William Z. Ripley; *Paradoxes of Competition*, by Henry L. Moore; *The Anti-Dumping Feature of the Canadian Tariff*, by Adam Shortt; and *The Agricultural Development of the West During the Civil War*, by Emerson D. Fite.

Proceedings of the twenty-third annual meeting of the *Lake Mohonk Conference*, 1905, were distributed in February, 1906.

The Army and Navy Life in combination with *The United Service* makes its appearance with the February, 1906, issue.

Martial Law and the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in the United States, by L. A. I. Chapman, appears in the January, 1906, number of the *Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association*.

The Proceedings of The American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1904 were distributed in January, 1906. The volume comprises 620 pages and sixteen plates.

The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science for January, 1906, is devoted to the different phases of *Municipal Ownership and Municipal Franchises*.

State and Official Liability, by Edmund M. Parker, and *The Genesis of the Corporation*, by Robert L. Raymond, appear in the March, 1906, number of the *Harvard Law Review*.

The *James Sprunt Historical Monograph* (No. 6), published by the University of North Carolina, contains a *Diary of a Geological Tour* by Dr. Elisha Mitchell in 1827 and 1828 with introduction and notes by Dr. Kemp P. Battle.

The Historical Opportunity in Colorado (six pages), and *The Territory of Jefferson: A Spontaneous Commonwealth* (four pages) are reprints of articles by Professor Frederic L. Paxson in *The University of Colorado Studies*, Vol. III, No. 1.

The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, with the issue for January and February, 1906, takes over the publication entitled *Biblia*. The two publications will henceforth be issued by Steven D. Peet, of Chicago, under the first mentioned name.

Volume XXI of *Early Western Travels* contains *Oregon; or a Short History of a Long Journey from the Atlantic Ocean to the Region of the Pacific*, by John B. Wyeth, and *Narrative of a Journey Across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River*, by John K. Townsend.

The *Twenty-third Annual Report* of the executive committee of the Indian Rights Association for the year ending December 13, 1905, issued as an octavo volume of over one hundred pages, was distributed in January, 1906.

Bulletin No. 29, Bureau of American Ethnology, contains *Haida Texts and Myths* as recorded by John R. Swanton. The volume is an octavo of 448 pages and was distributed in 1905.

Labor Conditions in Porto Rico, by Walter E. Weyl; and *A Documentary History of the Early Organizations of Printers*, by Ethelbert Stewart, are scholarly articles appearing in the November, 1905, *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor*.

The address of S. W. Gardiner, formerly of Clinton, Iowa, now of Laurel, Miss., on *Governmental Regulation of Freight Rates*, delivered at the Interstate Commerce Law Convention held at Chicago, October 26-27, 1905, has been printed in pamphlet form.

The Creation of the Relation of Carrier and Passenger, by Joseph H. Beale, and *The Conveyance of Lands by One Whose Lands are in the Adverse Possession of Another*, by George P. Costigan, are articles appearing in the February, 1906, number of the *Harvard Law Review*.

The *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* begins the thirty-eighth volume with the January, 1906, number. The two leading articles are: *The Delta of the Rio Colorado*, by D. T. Mac Dougal, and the *Topographic Surveys of the United States in 1905*.

Peking, August, 1900, by Col. G. K. Scott Moncrieff who describes the relief of the besieged legations by the allied armies, and *European Theory Baffled in the Russo-Japanese War*, translated by Captain C. Stewart, are interesting articles in the December, 1905, number of *The United Service*.

Popular Control of Senatorial Elections, by George N. Haynes; *Shipping Subsidies*, by R. Meeker; *Recent Railroad Commission Legislation*, by F. H. Dixon; *Communitistic Societies in the United States*, by F. A. Bushee; *Berlin's Tax Problem*, by Robert C. Brooks;

and *Private Property in Maritime War*, by G. M. Ferrante, are the leading contributions in the December, 1905, number of the *Political Science Quarterly*. This number closes the twentieth volume.

The Twenty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1901-1902, imprint 1904, was delivered to libraries in December, 1905. This quarto volume of xlv, 634 pages and 129 plates is made up of the *Report* of the Director and the accompanying paper on *The Zuni Indians, Their Mythology, Esoteric Societies, and Ceremonies*, by Matilda C. Stevenson.

The articles published in the January, 1906, number of *The South Atlantic Quarterly* are: *The Independent Voter in the South*, by Edwin Mims; *The Denominational College in Southern Education*, by H. N. Snyder; *The Railroads and the People*, by W. H. Glasson; *William Henry Baldwin, Jr.*, by O. G. Villard; *John Motley Morehead*, by C. A. Smith; *The Excessive Devotion to Athletics*, by W. P. Few; and *Some Facts About John Paul Jones*, by Junius Davis.

Railway Coemployment, by Margaret A. Schaffner, is a pamphlet of twenty-seven pages which appeared in December, 1905, as *Comparative Legislative Bulletin, No. 1*, issued by the Legislative Reference Department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. The Commission has also issued Legislative Reference List No. 1—Rate Regulation, State and National; and No. 2—State Aid for Roads.

The *American Historical Magazine* made its initial appearance in January, 1906. This is a bi-monthly magazine of approximately ninety pages and is issued by The Publishing Society of New York, 41 Lafayette Place, New York City. The contributions in number one are: *The Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey*, by Cortlandt Parker; *The Morris Family of Morrisania*, by W. W. Spooner; *The Fur Trade in the Early Development of the Northwest*, by Henry M. Utley; *Early New England Exploration of Our North Pacific Coast—the Columbia River*, by Horace S. Lyman; *The Discoverers of Lake Superior*, by Henry C. Campbell; and *The Charter and Constitution of Connecticut*, by Lynde Harrison.

The Relation of the Pacific Coast to Education in the Orient, by Benjamin I. Wheeler; *The Organization of Public Instruction in the Philippines*, by Bernard Moses; *Results of the War between Russia and Japan*, by Bernard Moses; and *Report on the Bancroft Library*, by R. G. Thwaites, are articles of interest in *The University Chronicle* for December, 1905, published by the University of California.

Evolution, Racial and Habitudinal, by John T. Gulick, is a quarto volume of two hundred and sixty-nine pages issued by the Carnegie Institution in August, 1905. The author states that "though more familiar words have been chosen for the title of this volume, the subject here treated would have been clearly expressed if the title had read 'Habitudinal and Racial Segregation; or, the origin and intensification of organic types, guided by innovation and tradition acting under segregate association, and established by variation and heredity acting under segregate intergeneration'."

Audubon's Western Journal: 1849-1850, being the manuscript record of a trip from New York to Texas, and an overland journey through Mexico and Arizona to the gold fields of California, by John W. Audubon, is printed in 1906, for the first time, by The Arthur H. Clark Company. The volume comprises two hundred and forty-nine pages, a portrait of J. W. Audubon, some views, and a map showing the route of the expedition. A biographical memoir is given by Maria R. Audubon, the daughter of J. W. Audubon, while the introduction, notes, and index are by F. H. Hodder, Professor of American History in the University of Kansas.

The *American Anthropologist* for October-December, 1905, closes the seventh volume of this quarterly, devoted to the study of Ethnology and related subjects. The articles are: *Systematic Nomenclature in Ethnology*, by A. L. Kroeber; *The Indian Population of California*, by C. Hart Merriam; *The Mythology of the Shasta-Achomawi*, by Roland B. Dixon; *Mechanical Aids to the Study and Recording of Language*, by P. E. Goddard; *Religious Ceremonies and Myths of the Mission Indians*, by C. G. Dubois; *The Naming*

of *Specimens in American Archaeology*, by Charles Peabody and W. K. Moorehead; *A Few Ethnological Specimens Collected by Lewis and Clark*, by C. C. Willoughby; *Maya Dates*, by J. T. Goodman; *Basket Designs of the Pomo Indians*, by S. A. Barrett; *A New Method of Preserving Specimens of Shell and Other Perishable Materials*, by P. M. Jones; *Sketch of the Grammar of the Luiseño Language of California*, by P. S. Sparkman; *The Social Organization of American Tribes*, by John R. Swanton; *Some Features of the Language and Culture of the Salish*, by Charles Hill-Tout; and *The Obsidian Blades of California*, by H. N. Rust.

IOWANA

Iowa Educational Directory, 1905-1906, a ninety-six page booklet, was distributed in December, 1905.

The *Dubuque Trade Journal* begins its fiftieth volume with the issue for January, 1906.

Bulletin number 32, U. S. Bureau of the Census, is devoted to the *Census of Manufactures: 1905, Iowa*.

The issue of the *Congregational Iowa* for January, 1906, commences the twenty-second year of this monthly publication.

The *Iowa Medical Journal* for January, 1906, contains a directory of Iowa Physicians.

The *Constitution and Proceedings of the Iowa State Federation of Labor (1905)* appears as a fifty-six page *Supplement to Official Labor Directory (1905)*.

A eulogy by Geo. D. Perkins of Sioux City, Iowa, on *David Bremner Henderson*, delivered at Dubuque, Iowa, March 1, 1906, has been printed in an eight page pamphlet.

Census of Iowa for the Year 1905, compiled by the Executive Council, was issued and distributed during January, 1906. The volume comprises cxxxi, 908 pages. Besides the statistical tables much interesting matter of a general nature is included.

The Spread and Prevention of Tuberculosis, by Dr. George Minges, of Dubuque, Iowa, is the title of a twelve page pamphlet issued in October, 1905.

The Monthly Review of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service closes the sixteenth year and volume with the December, 1905, issue.

The American Ivy (part second), by Wm. J. Haddock, of Iowa City, was published in 1905 by request. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Haddock this will be listed as the last of his pamphlets.

The *Transactions* of the Iowa State Medical Society (volume XXIII) for the fifty-third annual meeting, 1905, has been issued in an octavo volume of 408 pages.

Written and Unwritten Constitutions in the United States, by Emlin McClain, of the Supreme Court of Iowa, is the title of the leading article in the February, 1906, number of the *Columbia Law Review*.

Lands of Liberty, an address by B. L. Wick, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, delivered at a Scandinavian gathering at Graettinger, Iowa, May 17, 1904, has been printed in pamphlet form.

A Shelf in My Bookcase, by Alexander Smith, was issued in a 24mo volume in December, 1905. The foreword is written by Luther A. Brewer (the publisher), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Samuel Bacon Barnitz (missionary and western secretary), an appreciation by Rev. W. E. Parson, is a volume of two hundred pages recently issued by the German Literary Board of Burlington, Iowa.

The Men of the Past, Our Predecessors and Associates in the Ministry Within the Present Bounds of Iowa Presbytery, by Rev. John M. McElroy, of Ottumwa, Iowa, has been issued as a pamphlet of nearly thirty pages.

The *Report* of the committee appointed by the Thirtieth General Assembly to investigate the system of management and affairs of the state educational institutions of Iowa appears as an exhaustive compilation covering 308 pages.

The January, 1906, number of *The Iowa Odd Fellow* opens the sixteenth volume of this monthly which is published at Maxwell, Iowa.

The Northwestern Banker for January, 1906, opens the eleventh year of this monthly which is published at Des Moines, Iowa.

Amana Meteorites of February 12, 1875, by G. D. Hinrichs, is a recent publication of over a hundred pages illustrated with sixteen plates.

A series of articles on the history of Linn County, Iowa, by J. E. Morcombe, have been appearing in weekly installments in the *Cedar Rapids Republican*, the first being in the issue for November 4, 1905.

In a pamphlet of twenty-three pages appear the proceedings of the *Sixth Annual Conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution* which was held at Dubuque, October 19, 1905. The *Report of State Historian*, by Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, deserves special mention.

The *Proceedings* of The Iowa Good Roads Association, for the meeting of June 15-16, 1905, have been recently issued as a pamphlet of sixty pages. The officers of the Association are: H. H. Harlow, of Onawa, President, and Thomas H. MacDonald, of Ames, Secretary.

Number 2 of the *Iowa Census Bulletin*, issued by the Executive Council, gives statistics relating to the Civil War veterans residing in Iowa. The publication consists of fifty-five pages and was distributed in December, 1905.

Of recent issue is *State Publications, Part III, Western States and Territories*, a list compiled by R. R. Bowker. Twelve pages are given to Iowa. The Iowa list is faulty in many respects, containing numerous errors and omissions.

The John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, have announced *Björnson's Synnöve Solbakken* with instruction, notes, and vocabulary, by Geo. T. Flom, Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literature at The State University of Iowa.

Red and White, a thirty-two page octavo monthly publication by the students of the Iowa City High School made its initial appearance in December, 1905.

The Proposed Federal Rate Legislation is the title of a thirty-eight page pamphlet recently issued by W. W. Baldwin, of Burlington, Iowa. The subject matter was delivered in an address before the Denver Philosophical Society, at Denver, Colorado, on November 23, 1905.

The *Proceedings* of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of The Iowa State Bar Association, held at Des Moines, Iowa, July 13 and 14, 1905, have been issued in book form. The volume contains over two hundred pages.

The *Augustana Library Publications* (number five), issued in 1905, contains the following: *A Preliminary List of Fossil Mastodon and Mammoth Remains in Illinois and Iowa*, by Netta C. Anderson; and *On the Proboscidean Fossils of the Pleistocene Deposits in Illinois and Iowa*, by J. A. Udden.

Colonel Thomas Cox, by Harvey Reid; *The Dunkers in Iowa*, by John E. Mohler; *The Acquisition of Iowa Lands from the Indians; Execution of the Confederate Spy, Samuel Davis*, by Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge; and *An Early West Pointer, Captain Adam A. Larabee*, by Charles Aldrich, are the contributions appearing in the January, 1906, issue of the *Annals of Iowa*.

The January, 1906, number of the *Merchants Trade Journal* (this is the new name for the *Iowa Trade Journal*) begins the seventh volume of a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the retailers, manufacturers, and jobbers. The journal is edited and published at Des Moines, Iowa.

The Middletonian, published by the College of Medicine of The State University of Iowa, began the sixth volume with the December, 1905, issue. The leading papers of the number are: *The Early History of Medicine*, by Anfin Egdahl; *Sewage Disposal and Other Sanitary Matters*, by Charles Francis; and *The New United States Pharmacopoeia*, by Wilber J. Teeters.

The *Proceedings* of the seventh, eighth, and ninth annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Alumni Association of the State University of Iowa (1903-1905) were issued in pamphlet form in 1905. The publication comprises one hundred and forty-two pages and was distributed in February, 1906.

The October, 1905, number of the *Bulletin of Iowa State Institutions* completes the seventh volume of this quarterly publication. The principal contributions are: *Epidemic Dysentery*, by H. L. Benson; *Education of the Blind in the United States—Present Status*, by T. F. McCune; *Our Industrial Schools*, by John Cownie; *A Working Library Versus a Collection of Books*, by Alice S. Tyler; *As to Surgery for the Relief of the Insane Conditions*, by Max E. Witte; *Sanitary Education of the Masses a Necessity in the Prevention of Tuberculosis*, by J. W. Kime; *Rabies*, by C. E. Ingbert; and *Autopsy Findings at Mt. Pleasant State Hospital*, by J. A. Mackintosh. A full account of the proceedings of the quarterly meetings of the Board of Control is included.

The *Report of the Iowa Commission* to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (St. Louis, 1905), compiled and edited by the Secretary, F. R. Conaway, was distributed in February, 1906. The report comprises 418 pages and many illustrations. Part I is devoted to biography and general matters. Part II contains the reports of the departments of construction, education, anthropology, and history, woman's work, press and exploitation, live stock, agriculture, apiary, dairy, horticulture, manufactures and machinery, and mines and mining. Each department has a well written report and all contain something of permanent value. Part III contains accounts of the ceremonies on the Exposition grounds in which Iowa was interested. Of the nearly twenty ceremonial days, the allotment of the Iowa site, corner stake driving, dedication, Iowa day, Thanksgiving, etc., may be mentioned as examples. A conspicuous portion of each ceremonial program was made up of addresses by distinguished citizens, all of which appear in the volume.